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Six Special Agents.

of consulates, hitherto a holiday job.

commercial interests which are so deeply | the enraged Reactionary party. concerned in enlarging their share of the world's trade.

doth hedge a legation? Would be be hopeless expiators of ancestral crime. expected to worm trade secrets, as the Governments worm naval and military secrets?

The American consular service has the Rhenish-Westphalia district of Germany reputation of doing, as a whole, ex- is startling, for this region is the greatest cellent work. It is often praised by the | coal producer and industrial centre not | offered to submit their books to prove British and Germans; often ignorantly only of Germany but also of Continental that they could pay no more without damined by Americans. The Loomis Europe. Its coal mines are the richest suffering an actual financial loss in their arrangement might provide good places in Europe. Except in the United States business. The owners were not stranfor the most competent Consuls.

Mr. Loomis's special agents would have industrial towns in the last fifty years. resented by agents whose only object to spread themselves over a good deal of Many of the towns have increased in was to grind the most they could out of "territory":

many. Switzerland. Russia. and other countries an'i means of transportation is the foun- in their city about eighty years ago. For of northern Europe; one for France, Italy, Portu- dation of its greatness. The coal mining more than two generations owners and gal. Spain, and other countries bordering on the district is called the Ruhr coal field be- wage earners in the textile mills have Mediterranean; the third for Great Britain and her cause it lies wholly in the northern part lived together and worked together dependencies: the fourth for Mexico, Central of the valley of the Ruhr, a tributary of through good times and through hard America, the West Indie, and South America; the fifth for Asia, more particularly Asiatic Russia. China and Japan: and the sixth to be held in reserve for special service and particular missions to any part of the world."

Can the most highly expert expert and specialized specialist speak, with much authority, of fields so vast and commercial conditions so various? The six proposed are to be a test, the beginning the city of Ruhrort. To the north of the At all events they have not been conof a staff, and at a cost estimated by Mr. Loomis as \$150,000 a year. Six in any commercial Power would be none too many. And might not this staff of experts degenerate some time into a as our 480 square miles of anthracite will The entire experience is a cause for rest with Congress. And the President's tion of sleek gentlemen admirably appreciative of "soft snaps"?

Czar?

burg on Friday the Czar Nicholas II. lion persons derive their living directly and wage earners. and many members of his family nar- from this mining industry, and in spite rowly escaped death from a loaded shell of the enormous output there is every which was fired at a temporary chapel in | prospect that the industry will thrive for which they were witnessing the blessing | centuries to come. of the waters of the Neva. An official report attributes the shot to an accident, layers of rock, are in great number. but it is popularly imputed to a plot | They fill extensive troughs or valleys, against the sovereign's life. The truth especially the Essen depression in the may never be disclosed, for the battery | west, that of Bochum in the centre, that from which the shot was fired belongs of Hörden in the east, while the coal to the Imperial Guard, and the utmost reluctance would naturally be felt to branches off to the north. The richest admit that the Czar is in danger from | coal measures are in the west, where those who are presumed to protect his the total thickness of the coal strata person. It is, on the face of things, im- averages 157 feet, which considerably probable that a loaded shell should have | exceeds the total thickness of the strata been left accidentally in a gun intended | further east. The position of the beds for firing a salute, and almost incredible is very favorable for mining, so that that the particular gun so loaded should the industry is carried on under the have been aimed directly at the chapel.

of the incident which it seems is cur- up to coal and iron. The groups of rent in the Russian capital is itself a fact | smoky furnaces and tall chimneys are of grave significance, for it bears witness interspersed with coal pits and tidy to a conviction that the Czar's life is mining villages; but nowhere does it threatened by a deep laid and far stretch- recall the dreariness of the black country ing conspiracy whose ramifications have of England, for amid the pits and furreached the imperial palace and involve | naces are pleasant, well cultivated fields officers and soldiers supposed to be de- on almost every hillside. voted to the Romanoff dynasty. If In consequence of this wealth of coal, NICHOLAS II. can no longer trust even | vast industrial development has spread the Imperial Guard, he is indeed in a piti- over the mining region and beyond its ful position. The question, however, that | confines. We may, perhaps, compare must be uppermost to-day in the minds | the Rhenish-Westphalian and the Saxon of Russian patriots is: How would the industrial centres, the two largest in sovereign's policy be influenced by a dis- | Germany, with our two largest centres. covery of the peril with which he is be- | Thus, we may roughly liken the Rhenishlieved to be environed?

the character and temperament of the and manufactures of iron and steel; and present Czar. From this point of view just as Pennsylvania, though mining the rulers of the Romanoff dynasty have | iron, brings most of its iron ore from differed widely and have behaved very Lake Superior, so iron is also obtained differently under the menace of assassi- on the Ruhr coal field, but most of it is nation. Attempts to extort reforms by brought from the Harz Mountains, the appeals to the sense of terror notoriously headwaters of the Sieg and Lahn, and failed in the cases of NICHOLAS I. and from the vast sources of iron ore in ALEXANDER III. When warned that they Alsace-Lorraine and in Luxemburg. must choose between death and conces- Roughly, too, we may speak of the insions to the spirit of liberty, those em- dustrial centre of the Kingdom of Saxony perors hardened their hearts and made as resembling Massachusetts and Rhode root of national life., Corruption is like a worm in heavier the hand of tyranny. It was Island, because textile products are the the bud." o herwise with ALEXANDER II. Although | leading characteristic of these industrial | The full beauty of this impassioned he knew himself not to be secure, even in centres. The Rhenish-Westphalia dis- passage can be appreciated only in Mishis sleep, for he had repeatedly found | trict, however, has its textiles also, for | souri, where Mr. STONE's earnest labors threatening missives by his bedside, he while iron and steel works have made against corruption and great financial was never swerved by panic from the Essen. Düsseldorf, Duisburg, Ober- interests are best known. So fierce was path which he had marked out, and never hausen and Ruhrort famous, Crefeld is his zeal against corruption that he is said to be the notable fact in his case who ceased to plan for the welfare of his the chief silk town of Germany, and Elfought, tooth, nail and claw, the nominal has ever successfully taken the camination and people, from the day when he abolished | berield, Barmen and other towns are | nation of the Hon. JOSEPH WINGATE serfdom to the eve before his destruction, | famous for cottons. when his last official act was to sign a decree giving Russia a constitution.

the patient, serene, undaunted benevo- ties unsurpassed in Germany for translence of the former nor the latter's sat- | portation by water or by land. On one urnine, stiff necked adherence to re- hand is the great waterway of the Rhine; actionary resolves. He seems much and it is a peculiarity of the German more likely to veer quickly from one railroads that the main and branch roads | President before the Bar Association on course to another, now seeming to heed are most numerous in the iron and textile Wednesday is notable for its revolutionary the wise advice of a Moderate Liberal regions of the Empire. The steel made like Prince MIRSKY, now leaning on the on the Ruhr coal field is hauled to the sturdy but shrewd conservatism of a wharves at Antwerp, 150 miles, for 82 man of affairs like M. WITTE, but always | cents a ton, and reaches all parts of Gersuccumbing in the end to the sugges- many very cheaply through the canals tions and innuendoes of the Grand and canalized rivers. These facilities Ducal coterie, the members of which for cheap transportation have greatly alone have continual access to his person | widened the economic influence of this and represent for him the only sem- hive of industry; and the great inconblance of public opinion that can at all venience and loss which would be caused times penetrate the palace.

with his tremendous opportunities and | side the limits of the Empire. Any reasonable plan for acquiring responsibilities, the head of the house fuller information as to the trade and of Romanoff is an object of compassion. industry of foreign countries deserves | He knows, as he recalls the tragic history respectful attention. The Hon. Francis of his family, that whatever policy he B. Loomis, Assistant Secretary of State, | might adopt, progressive or reactionist, proposes that six expert practical agents, he could scarcely escape a violent death. selected from the consular service, be It was by the hands of assassins, reappointed commercial attachés and sent | cruited among the highest nobles and abroad to study and report upon com- believed to have been instigated by those merce and manufactures to the Depart- | nearest to the throne, that the husband ment of State and the Department of of CATHERINE II. and her son PAUL were Commerce and Labor. They are also, butchered. There is no doubt that ALEXit appears, to act as travelling inspectors | ANDER I. died under suspicious circumstances, but, if he was killed, it must In a message to the Senate Mr. ROOSE- have been by those in whom he had a VELT approves Mr. Loomis's scheme as | right to confide. It has become an arti-"looking to the gradual systematizing | cle of faith in Russia that the murder of and equipment of the whole foreign | ALEXANDER II. was brought about, not service, by simple and inexpensive by Nihilists, who, through LORIS MELImeans, as an auxiliary responsive at all | KOFF, were well aware that their propoints to what may reasonably be ex- gramme of reform had been accepted, pected of it by the great industrial and but by high placed representatives of

So far as precedents go, they indicate that, whether a Russian autocrat deter-The grafting of the consular service mines to do right or persists in doing upon the diplomatic service would be wrong, he faces an irrevocable doom. an interesting experiment. Would the He dwells in the appalling atmosphere of commercial attaché receive any great an Orestean trilogy, through which stalk actual advantage from the divinity that the puppets of Fate, the helpless and

tie up the coal mining industry of the

At first blush, however, it seems as if | ment of its mining and the growth of its | vague and impersonal stockholders repground. Look at this map of their population from ten to twenty fold in their employees. The Fall River mills that time.

> the Rhine. The industrial district which times. Such an experience should have depends upon this coal is called the developed a wider measure of confidence Rhenish-Westphalia district, for it em- than that shown by the strikers. braces the Rhine province of Prussia two-thirds in the Rhine province.

The little Ruhr sends its waters northarea in eastern Pennsylvania; but just businesslike way. supply an enormous demand for a long sincere regret rather than for con

The coal strata, separated by thin field of the Recklinghausen depression most economical conditions.

In any event, the sinister explanation | The hilly region is almost wholly given

Westphalian district with Pennsylvania, Manifestly, the effect would depend on the products of both being chiefly coal

The concentration of so many of the | way of supporting the campaign against industries in this one district is due to boodle he went to Europe. There is reason to think that NICHOLAS | cheap fuel, to the quantity and quality | Mr. STONE thoroughly enjoys his II. resembles neither his grandfather of the water which adapts the streams humor. We do him a service in internor his father, and is likely, under the both for navigation and for the chemical preting it to the country.

sharp test of danger, to evince neither purposes of the industries, and to faciliby the suspension of work at Europe's However well or ill fitted to grapple greatest coal field would be felt far out-

The Cost of a Strike.

It is estimated that the direct losses consequent upon the Fall River strike amount to \$5,000,000. The indirect losses are beyond estimate in dollars and cents.

The loss to operatives alone in money \$3,000,000, and probably exceeds that sum. This is estimated on the basis of the wage offered by the mill owners and refused by the operatives. The difference between the rate demanded and the rate offered amounts, for the term of the strike, to about \$400,000.

months of idleness they have lost at least as much as they would have lost in four years of work at the reduced rate. Many have endured actual suffering; many have become objects of public charity; and the little sums laid by in in other parts of the country has been taxed to support the strikers in their dleness, and serious loss has fallen upon the commercial and the industrial interests of the entire community. The mill owners have lost the equivalent of naval and military attachés of certain | The Threatened Strike in Germany. | something like a 2 per cent. dividend The mere possibility that a strike may on their capital. Measured by losses, it has been a very onesided game.

The employers offered the terms which they felt they could afford to pay, and there had been no parallel to the develop- gers to the operatives. They were not are owned chiefly by Fall River men A. combination of natural resources who have built up an industry started

The operatives are to be commended and Westphalia to the east, about one- for the peaceful conduct of their strike. third of the coal being in Westphalia and But obviously they were ill advised in starting it, and worse advised in cept at great expense of time and money. its continuance. The attitude of the west and west and reaches the Rhine at owners has been firm-perhaps stubborn. river are the coal measures covering an demned and berated by labor union orarea of only about 800 square miles, not gans after the customary manner. They quite twice as large as our anthracite have stood upon business grounds in a

period of time, the coal of the Ruhr nation of either side. The manner of its is dormant until an act of Congress provides seems almost inexhaustible. About 200,- conclusion may be of questionable wis-Was There an Attempt to Kill the | 000 miners are at work in about 250 mines | dom, but all hands will be glad that it from Dortmund in Westphalia to Mulheim is over and everybody will hope that There is no doubt that at St. Peters- on the Ruhr near the Rhine. A half mil- better days may come for both owners

Gum Shoe Bill's Humor.

The Hon. WILLIAM JOEL STONE, a Senator in Congress from Missouri and endeared to millions as Gum Shoe BILL, seeks to hide his humor under his solemn | of the people is the supreme law. For that Indian face, rich in vulpine lines; but | end the people ordained the Constitution, he can't do it. The resolution which he and any policy, law, provision or construcoffered in the Senate, Jan. 4, and called | tion which is inimical to the "general welup Jan. 18, bewrays him.

The subject is the use of money in the Federal elections of 1896 and 1904. The first Whereas cites certain charges blithesomely made by "a prominent citizen breadth can be obtained within the borders of Boston, Mass." In the second Whereas the charger is Judge PARKER, "a prominent candidate for the office of Presi- extravagant ascription of power to one dent." The juxtaposition and the department over another. The national language reveal Mr. STONE's sarcastic intentions. His own "prominent" candidate for President was Mr. BRYAN.

With delightful gravity Mr. STONE pictures the wild rush and crush of the peo-pul" to Mr. BRYAN in 1896:

" Apparently, and I think undoubtedly, then was a popular uprising which, under Mr. BRYAN's leadership, promised to sweep all opposition be-

All of us who are old enough to remember 1896 will recall that tempestuous,

bribery at elections, Mr. STONE says

promote the public weifare in this behalf."

republic against this crime which strikes at the

FOLK for Governor of Missouri; and by

TO THE PARTY AND THE TEST STORES OF THE SECOND STORES OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR

POWERS OF THE PRESIDENT. WAVE OF RELIGIOUS REVIVAL. RAKE-OFF ON THEATRE TICKETS. FULTON FISH MARKET MOVED. A Consideration of the Points Made in a

Recent Notable Address. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: An address on the constitutional powers of the

Its contention that the vote choosing President is the sanction by the people of any and all acts he may perform in line with the issues made on his side of the campaign, above and beyond any act of Congress, of the courts and of any constitutional provision is riptous extravagance.

It destroys the sundamental tripartite division of the Government. It makes the Presidency an unlimited dictatorship and the judicial and legislative functions o unimportant as to be almost needless, except in minor matters. It ignores the written requirement that any radical change in the fundamental law can be made only by a formal and direct amendment to the constitution in the manner prescribed. While it is, in a sense, true that the recent election indorsed Mr. Roosevelt's policies, that indorsement is chiefly moral or academic; it is in no sense a constitutional amendment; it confers no new legal power.

I have often contended that the written which they would have received had and unwritten Constitution amply warrant they remained at work approximates all the policies declared by President Roosevelt. That address goes to the extreme position, that even if it were true that the Constitution did not warrant, even if it forbade those policies, the popular vote for President would justify them, Constitution or no Constitution. This is revolution.

Primarily the election is to choose a man to be the President; the "issues" are largely The strikers have thus lost \$3,000,000 ad caplandum, and incidental. In fact, in their effort to hold \$400,000. In six as I believe, the last election was a choice between the persons rather than between their respective policies. Suppose the electors had chosen Mr. Parker, the majority of whose voters favored free silver and surrender of the Philippines. Is there a single intelligent man who believes that such a vote -it may have been as close as Hayes'searlier days have been dissipated. Labor | would enable Mr. Parker, without a Congressional act, at once to give up the Philippines and establish free silver?

While the President, and he alone, is the Executive, the whole genius of our Government rests upon the partition of Government powers among the President, the judiciary and the Legislature. Each is supreme in its own domain.

I grant that the lawful powers of the President are very great; but they do not rest only upon his personal discretion. He cannot say "sic volo, sic jubeo." His discretion is limited; as with a court of equity, things in the discretion of the court are to be interpreted as within "legal discretion." His duty of supporting the Constitution cannot be done as an act of mere personal will. It must operate in the ways provided by the Constitution, that is, by law-either by a self-executing provision | gence, it being, as you well know, the seat of the Constitution or by an act of the Congress to effectuate something ordered or permitted, or not forbidden, by the Con-

The address appeared to hold that most of the acts of the President are lawful by mere force of the Constitution. On the contrary, but for the great body of statute law the President would be almost powerless Without Congress he cannot get a dollar for any purpose. How can he act as to reduction of repre-

sentation? By the Constitution, Congress establishes the ratio. How can he ascertain the extent of discrimination in suffrage except by a censuslike investigation in all the States? And this cannot be done ex-He cannot act except upon testimony, and only by act of Congress can the money be obtained for such costly evidence.

The President must support the Constiution in respect to Federal regulation of interstate commerce. But the power to regulate is expressly conferred upon the Congress. The time when and the means power in respect to the commerce clause appropriate means.

I believe in a jealous insistence by the President on all of his just powers, and that the Congress and the judiciary should be equally jealous as to their just powers. I do not blindly worship the text of the Charta Maxima of 1789; it must be construed with the pre-existing unwritten Constitution, and their provisions must be construed and applied elastically, under the exigencies of the present and under the all-controlling principle that the general welfare fare" may justly be deemed to be "unconstitutional" and ineffective.

No writer has gone further than this correspondent in favor of the evolution of a broader nationality. The necessary of the present Constitution by competent judicial construction. There is no need of trinity of diverse powers constitutes the one entity of the Federal Government, and among them the judiciary can find every power needed to advance the national and international welfare.

JOSEPH CULBERTSON CLAYTON. NEW YORK, Jan. 19.

The Testimony of a Saloon Keeper To THE EDITION OF THE SUN-Sir: I am a saleon-keeper and I pay \$1.200 annually to the State for the privilege of doing business. I pay a large rent. It costs me 512 a day for hams, corned beef, &c., that I give away on my lunch counter to those who member 1896 will recall that tempestuous, popular uprising, which began with Mr. BRYAN's appearance in the enemy's country and was checked, it seems, only by a conspiracy of "great financial interests."

Referring to Mr. Roosevelt's recommendation in his message of Dec. 6, 1904, that a Federal law be enacted against bribery at elections, Mr. Stone says this side of The Bronx that I am in every sense as

pleasantly:

"The President, being an honest man and smarting under the sting of remorse, and being himself no longer interested in campaign contributions, has resolved unselfishly to exert his strength to promote the public weifare in this behalf."

this side of The Bronx that I am in every sense as good a man and clizen as the bunch of Pecksniffs that call men of my calling criminals.

Let me say one more thing: Neither I nor any liquer dealer in my neighborhood, the Twenty-sixth precinct, or what is called the "New Tenderion." have paid one penny tribute to any police official since the advent of the present administration. In the peroration Mr. STONE is deicious:

administration. If I were a police captain I should approach the first newspaper editor, comic artist or reformer who said, wrote or hinted that I was a grafter, and ask that a little salt be split between "I hope Senators will vie with each other in the writer, speaker or hinter and myself. An outrunning this accursed treason down. Guard the sider coming into this fine city would think, to hear the reformers and read the papers, that every official in it and one-half of its citizens were blacklegs, crooks and red rapparees.

New York, Jan. 20.

PATRICK J. DOFFT.

Only Negro Licensed Pharmaciet in State. From the I ockport Journal, Among the candidates who recently passed the State clamination for licensed pharmacists were two from this city. One of these was Heary Leon mith, and the notable fact in his case is that he been given a license as a practising pharmacist in

Served Him Right.

Dr. Guillotin had just invented his machine.
"I was trying to get something for Mrs. G. to sharpen her pencil with instead of my raror," he explained.

When his own life paid the penalty, the ladies egreed is served him just right

The Great Awakening in Schenectady Head of Tyson Company Says That He

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: THE Sun editorial of Jan. 17 was prophetic, at least as far as Schenectady is concerned. There is a "Great Awakening" of the people On all sides THE SUN editorial is discussed and favorably commented upon. It was the

Continues Undiminished.

first outside notice of this great work. This is nearly the end of the third week of meetings, twice and sometimes thrice daily; and not only is the interest unabated, but i grows with each meeting. The one held ast evening was attended by fully 1,500 people, nearly all adults. Hundreds of men were there who had worked hard from o'clock in the morning till 5:30 o'clock in the industries. Working women and girls were there; professional men and society women,

all deeply interested and moved. Heretofore, as you said, hard times and religious revivals have usually gone in hand, but this quick moving "Electric City" has set the pace for a new order things. Work is plenty, wages are good, saloons are many (about 400), twenty of them within sight of the church where the meetings are held; two theatres in full biast; concerts and other attractions; yet all these are largely neglected, and the work of saving souls goes on. Last evening the Rev. Mr. Lunn preached again. As verse after verse was sung of one or other of the old-fashioned soul-stirring hymns, many rose for testimony

and prayers—old men and young men.

That is one of the striking features of this movement—the effect it is having on men.

No effort is made to induce the converts to Join any church, Protestant or Catholic, in preference to any other. They receive cards to the pastor of whichover church they express a desire to join. There is no shouting, no hysteria of any kind. It might be just an ordinary church meeting, except that the spirit of awakening which is drawing these great crowds, noon after noon, afternoon.

With the theatres. Tyson's and the other theatre ticket agencies charge \$2.50 for every \$2 seat. They get the choice seats.

Baseom swore that his company purchased, at box office prices, 664 seats for the seven weeks run of "The Two Orphans" at the New Amsterdam. He said that the regular commission on the purchase of seats paid to the theatre was 25 cents on each seat. Mr. Baseom couldn't swear whether he had paid the New Amsterdam any commission or not.

Mrs. Jackson's attorneys think Baseom's great crowds, noon after noon, afternoon after afternoon, and night after night, is there in great power.

Miss Sanford addressed this morning

nearly 400 pupils at the high school, and this afternoon conducted a crowded women's meeting in the First Presbyterian Church The Rev. Fred Winslow Adams, pastor the State Street Methodist Church, is doing yeoman service, and Mrs. Adams assis Whether this great revival will end this week, as intended, is an open question after

the power and success of last night's meet-As this communication is being written ing. hundreds are wending their way to the meeting of to-night. SCHENECTADY, Jan. 19.

Remarkable Interest in Religion in Other Towns.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: But for THE SUN we should not know a good deal that s going on in the religious world, outside of strictly denominational lines. I read in it to-day with great satisfaction some particu-lars of what is just now taking place in the flourishing and highly skilled industrial city of Schenectady

As you say, the well to do condition of that community is probably unexcelled, and the same may be said of its average of intelliof a venerable and vigorous college, once and for long presided over by Dr. Eliphalet Nott, who preached the then world famous sermon on the death of Alexander Hamilton at Albany, just before entering upon the presi-dency of Union College at Schenectady in 1804, where he died Jan. 29, 1866.

More than 3,700 students were graduated under him, an early one being the late William H. Seward. Dr. Nott was the inventor of the old "Franklin stove," that kept halls and churches warm in the early decades of the last century, and the Schenectady of to-day is a sort of reflection of his manysidedness and philanthropic spirit. His grandson, Bishop philanthropic spirit. His grandson, Bishop II. C. Potter, and his successor in the presidency to-day, Dr. A. V. V. Baymond, ought to see that his annals are thoroughly written up, for they are no mean part of the times in which belived. And so of Prof. Tayler Lewis, a contemporary of the same institution and a famous early authority on questions of ethics and of science. It was he that first squarely broached the theory that the creative days of Gienesis were periods and not actual days of twenty-four hours each.

It is notable and encouraging that a community of such early and later advantages

It is notable and encouriging that a community of such early and later advantages and examples is now pervaded by the spirit of religion, and that in its evangelical interpretation. Similar conditions, I am told, just now prevait among all denominations in Hinghamton, another of the prosperous cities of our Empire State. The revival there has been under the lead of Dr. J. Wilbur Chapman, lately a pastor here in New York. Chapman, lately a pastor here in New York.
I spent a Sunday in the fine city of Emira, the last of October, and was greatly strick and charmed by the mission there being carried forward by a band of our Paulist Fathers. ried forward by a band of our Paulist Fathers. There was one particularly eloquent preacher among the company, and the eagerness to hear him was great. The church, but a block away from the Erie Ballway station, was a very large one, but it could not begin to hold the crowds that came morning, afternoon and evening, although a Presidential election was immediately impending. The Paulist Fathers included in their scheme of services special ones for Protestants—first the sermon, then the inquiry meeting—and these services, I was told, were largely attended.

New York, Jan. 19. NEW YORK, Jan. 19.

Lower New York Not a Spiritual Waste To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Si: In the Year Book of the Church of the Ascension I find these

very remarkable statements: "On the west side of Manhartan Island, south of the Church of the Ascension there is no aggressive work done by the Episcopai Church until you come to old St. the Episcopai Church until purchase Paul's. The region between Canal and Bieecker streets is a wilderness. Were the Church of the ascension to be abandoned, a population of 200,000 approbation. A Plain NE appropriation. A Plain NE appropriation. A Plain NE appropriation.

lies and others, proves conclusively that the region is not a desert so far as the Gospel of Christ is concerned.

Recarding the third statement, I think that it New York, Jan. 19. John F. Graham.

errned.

Regarding the third statement, I think that it can certainly be affirmed that the 300,000 people referred to are by no means wholly dependent upon the Church of the Ascension for their spiritual rivileges: and that they are not uncared for by the clergy whose principal sphere of labor lies among them. Even if the Church of the Ascension were to be abandoned, which event we all should greatly deprecate, this region would not be without active work by the Episcopal Church.

E. H. VAN WINKLE.

Rector of St. Clement's Church. Pope's Sisters to Visit Queen Mother.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

The leading clerical paper, the Aranti, which is usually well informed in Vatican matters, has given circulation to a statement so extraordinary as to be almost incredible. According to that journal, the Pope has informed the Cardinal Vicar of Rome Pope has informed the Caldana Vical of Rome that he would like his sisters to have an audience with the Queen Mother. This would mean so bold a step toward conciliation between Church and State that it is searcely in accordance with the timid tentatives hitherto made by his Hollness. Pius X., no doubt, would prefer a healing of the old quarrel, but his entourage would most decided oppose any such idea. With him it is a preference; with them a principle to be fought for to the bitter end. That Plus X. has, in a little over one year. sensibly ameliorated the relations between Vati and Quirinal is a testimony to his tenacity of of which any man might be proud. But will send his sisters to the Queen Mother?

De Style-is that Recidesa's wife who always rides with him in his auto? Gunbusta-No: that's a Red Cross nurse.

It would improve some people. Who oft are heard. I ween. To imitate the oysters and say Just what they mean, Divides With the Theatres.

The testimony of George J. Bascom, president of the Tyson Company, theatre ticket agents, in the suit of Mrs. Francis Court Justice Keogh at White Plains. The

suit was tried two weeks ago. Mrs. Jackson, who is the widow of the adapter of "The Two Orphans," asks that an assignment she made of the renewal of her copyright claims of the play to Kate Claxton and A. M. Palmer be set aside, because it was obtained by misrepresenta-tion. In addition, Mrs. Jackson asks for an accounting of the profits of the revival.

She was represented at the trial by Alfred and Charles Steckler and Eugene H. Lewis.

Among the witnesses called was Mr. Bascom. Mrs. Jackson's attorneys wanted to show by Bascom just how many tickets the Tyson Company disposed of for "The Two Orphans." Mr. Bascom couldn't tell without consulting his books, and Justice Keogh granted an order allowing Mrs. Jackson's attorney to examine him in this

The examination was held in Bascom's office and his testimony was interesting, because it brought out the fact that the hotel ticket venders divide their profits with the theatres. Tyson's and the other

any commission or not.

Mrs. Jackson's attorneys think Bascom's testimony is very important. It has been forwarded to Justice Keogh, who has not yet rendered a decision.

Theatre managers say they only let the

hotel ticket agents have their choice seats because it is a convenience to the traveiling public. As far as known, it has never be-fore become a matter of record that they made the agencies split with them.

ARABIC'S STORMY VOYAGE. Officer and a Seaman Injured on the Rough Trip Across.

The White Star steamship Arabic got in yesterday after a passage of eight days and three hours, being somewhat delayed by high head seas and hail squalls which prevailed in the early part of the voyage. She brought two men, an officer and a sea-man, in the hospital suffering from injuries received on the voyage.

Robert Ward, the first mate, slipped on

the ice on the bridge on Tuesday and broke his left leg. The next day Thomas Downes, a scaman, attempted to climb to the crows' nest without wearing gloves. His hands were frosthitten. He barely reached the the ice on the bridge on Tuesday and broke "nest" in time to be pulled in by a ship

James Sharman of Halifax, England, who arrived on the Arabic, said that he was travelling to cheat the doctors. This made his seventy-ninth trip across the Atlantic. He has made several close connections from one ship to another and was greatly worried on this trip for fear that he wouldn't catch the Umbria, which sails on Saturday morning.

Among the other passengers on the Arabic were E. S. Willard, who opens at the Knickerbocker Theatre on Monday in "Lucky Durham:" Miss Violet Varley, in "Lucky Durham;" Miss Violet Variey, his leading woman, and ten of his company; the Right Rev. C. P. Anderson, Bishop of Minnesota; the Right Rev. J. M. Francis, Bishop of Chicago; D. Fairfax Bush, R. H. Dana, Jr., R. Heckscher, A. E. Johnston, J. H. Loring, Arthur L. Morris, Capt. Hamilton Murrell, William Radcliffe, Henri St. Ives, J. A. Stirling and John Walsh.

Englishmen and Americans. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: It is to be

regretted that the petty remarks of one sulky Engof "Oxon": and it would also show more discernment, as the attitude of this Englishmen toward us is not by any means that of Englishmen in general.

On the contrary, they are food of the contrary.

up, it would be more gracious to keep in mind the District Attorney Henry L. Burnett, on structive hens, around the spot where the hatchet

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: It would seem clously accords intelligence equal to his own, would have absorbed enough of the dignity that marks the average respectable gentleman of the United 4472 of States to preclude the possibility of the use of such an argument as he gives vent to in answer to the question, "Why do Englishmen come here?" To say that he has the softest snap in the world

and at home stacks up against thousands of like (h's) calibre and here he meets only "Tens" is, to say the least, discourteous and unfair to the 990.

This gentleman seems to be closely related to
the other Englishman who said that he felt like
ktcking every American he met. Perhaps this inherent characteristic prevents these and other Britons from assimilating with the 990 who are

is doing active and St. John's Chapel, each of which agreement, so far from the region between Canal and Bleecker streets being a wilderness, that section is visited by sach one of the seven clear years in charge of the new places of worship I have mentioned. I myself, as well as my parish visitor, visit a larre number of families in this section from three to four times each year, and I am quite sure that my brother clearly are requally solicitous for the spiritual welfare of this eighborhood. The fact that we are often called on for our streets by those unknown to us, and others, proves conclusively the second statement, so far as the ways when we understand them, and we freely tell him where he might emulate Brother Jonntham with him where he might emulate Brother Jonntham when he Leveler had for two or three years past level ler had for two or then chanc

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-The kicking contest in THE SUN is getting quite intense; Are certainly immense.

First "Ozon" says he feels so hot His foot is itching sore He yearns to kick all Yankee men A dozen yards or more

Up springs a champion son of Yale
And shouts with martial glee:
"Give me your number, name and street; You shall begin with me!" And others, following in his wake.

From every State and town. Make baste to post their challenges And fling their gauntlets down. Now, if these heroes, one and all.
Yankees and Englishmen.
Would do their kicking with their feet Instead of with their pen.

A cheerful sight 'twould be to those Who long to live in peace. And think such talk is only fit For donkeys or for geese.

NEW YORK, Jan. 19.

ANGLO-AMERICAN.

Mayor's Salary \$10 a Year. From the Wheeling Intelligencer.
At the meeting of Council of the village of Brook-

side on Monday night was passed an ordinance which provides for the salary for the officers, and is as follows: Mayor, \$10 per year; Councilmen.

Discoveries. Henry Hudson had just discovered the river.

"Now." he remarked, "it only remains for some one to discover me." Sitting blown on a convenient rock, he patiently waited for the Tercentenary.

Structure 35 Years Old Hauled Twe Blocks to Make Room for Improvements The three story frame building of the Fulton Market Fishmongers' Association. built in 1869 on the water front of the East W. Jackson against Kate Claxton, A. M. River and occupying the block from Fulton Palmer and others who had to do with the | to Beekman street, has been temporarily all star revival of "The Two Orphans" | moved on account of the widening of South last year, has been forwarded to Supreme street and other improvements. The build ing, after much labor, has been located

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250 feet north of its former site and now occupies the water front block from Beck man street to Peck slip. The Dock Department is tearing up the old piles on which the building rested, and when this is done there will be a new bulkhead of masonry built about seventyfive feet further out than the old one. When this work, which will probably take a year, is complete, the fish dealers will erect a new modern fish market on the block where the present building originally

stood, only further out.

The work of moving the building proved a very hard task. It took about two weeks While the moving was going on the whole-sale fish dealers, of whom there are eighteen in the building, carried on their business as usual. The building first had to be raised about twenty inches, the work taking almost a week. Then the wooden rollers, which were greased, were slipped under it.

A windlass, several hundred feet of iron chain and a horse did the rest.

At the end of the first day the building had only moved one foot. The second

day two horses were put on the windlass and they moved it ninety feet. At last five horses were harnessed up and they moved the building ito feet, to its present ite, the third day.

Except for some of the paint which was

shaken off during the moving, the building shows no ill effects of the strain, and the strong white pine, put in nearly twoscore years ago, appears as strong as ever. The shed, which stood in front of the building on South street, will be moved in a few days; the jacks are now being put under it.

The market was originally established in 1821.

TAX MILLION DOLLAR CHECK. Daly Estate Must Pay on Money W. G. Rockefeller Turned Over

Under a decision rendered vesterday by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, the executors of the estate of Marcus Daly, the Montana copper magnate, who died here on Nov. 12, 1909, must pay the inheritance or transfer tax upon \$1,300,518, which William G. Rockefeller owed him, and on \$263,276 which Daly had on deposit with Flower & Co. at the time of his death.
Rockefeller paid the money by check to Daly's secretary, who deposited it with the National City Bank for Daly, a few days before the latter's death, while he was in a table of attending to his affairs.

The executors contended that the money was not cash on hand within the meaning of the Transfer Tax law, and the Surrogata ruled that no tax could be collected. This finding is reversed by the Appellate Division. The tax will amount to about \$78,400. Transfer taxes have already been paid in Montana and under the Federal laws.

BOOM WEST BRONX DISTRICT Property Owners Near Jerome Avenue Plan Many Improvements.

A committee of real estate men, consist ing of Fordham Morris, J. Romaine Brown, John B. Haskin, E. Spingarn, John J. Brady Andrew J. Connick, G. H. Huber and Louis Rodney Berg, has issued an open letter to the residents and property owners of the west Bronx, along Jerome avenue, be-tween Morris avenue and the Harlem River. inviting them to attend a meeting at Huber's Hotel, Jerome avenue and 162d street, Friday evening, Jan. 27, to organize a Jer-

ome avenue association.

The association plans to make Jerome avenue the main west Bronx, to restrict property east and west of Jerome avenue to private resi-dences, as far as possible; to secure the opening of streets and avenues; to secure better trolley service; to urge the extension better trolley service; to urge the extension of the Sixth and Ninth avenue elevated lines along Jerome avenue, and the con-

On the contrary, they are fond of us-they ad- LIABLE FOR CARRYING AUTO like them. That is, the genuine Americans among | Judge Adams Rules Against Ferryboat in

\$500 Test Case. In an action brought by United States behalf of the Government, libelling the ferryboat Texas to recover a penalty of \$500 for carrying across the East River on Oct. 14 last, an automobile, the fire of which had not been extinguished. Judge Adams yesterday handed down an opinion that the Texas was liable because the automobile went on and off the boat by its own

472 of the Revised Statutes, which provides against the carrying of "burning fluids or like dangerous articles." Section 4409 fixes a penalty of \$500 for such an offence, one-half to go to the informant. This was a test case

ENGINEER BLAUVELT FIRED. Man Who Gave Testlmony Against Aque duct Commission Dismissed.

performed the ceremony Col. Stokes and his bride started for Washington, where they will spend several weeks. Col. Stokes's first wife died two years ago. She was greatly interested in military work and was president of the Vigilantia Corps of the Twenty-third Regiment. To her were presented three diamond-studded medals for her devotion to the interests of the sick soldiers of the Spanish-American War Col. Stokes will continue to live at 606 St. Mark's avenue. He has six children by his first wife and his second wife has three

Dance at Whitelaw Beid's.

Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid gave a dance last night at their home at 451 Madison avenue. The large hall was adorned with many palms and a profusion of flowers.

Mrs. Reid received the guests at the foot of the wide stairway. The big salon on Madison avenue, which has a high, pale gray marble wainscoting, with tapestries above in gay colors, was the scene of the dancing. After the supper, served at 12:30 o'clock, a cotillon was danced, led by Worthington Whitehouse, whose partner was Miss Reid.

To Appeal Brenx Railread Case.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court granted yesterday to the Union Railway Company, the People's Traction Compary and others who oppose the pro-posed "gridironing" of The Bronx with a system of troilevines leave to appeal to the Court of Appeals from the recent decision as follows: Mayor, \$10 per year; Councilmen.

per meeting, and the meetings not as exceed per meeting, and the meetings not as exceed certificates for the construction of six out of the proposed eight routes-

Willing Maids of Revbore

Out of farty replies to his newspaper a pertise

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